

# Crime in U. S. Beats Europe

Investigator Tells Why "Tolerant America" Is Plagued With Murders and Thefts.

## TASK OF POLICE MUCH HARDER

Neither the Police of London Nor Paris Would Be Able to Cope With Crime in New York or Chicago, Says Raymond B. Fosdick.

New York.—Tolerant American cities are overrun with criminals to a greater extent than metropolitan districts in Europe and neither the police of London nor of Paris would be able to cope with crime in this city or Chicago, according to Raymond B. Fosdick, who made public statistics compiled for the bureau of social hygiene.

"The police of an American city are faced with a task such as European police organizations have no knowledge of," said Mr. Fosdick in giving statistics from one part of his forthcoming work on "American Police Systems." "The metropolitan police force of London, with all its splendid efficiency, would be overwhelmed in New York, and the brigade de surete of Paris, with its ingenuity and mechanical equipment, would fall far below the level of its present achievement if it were confronted with the situation in Chicago."

Mr. Fosdick discusses the relation of heterogeneous population in America to the crime rate, and concludes that preponderance of crime in this country is augmented by unassimilated or poorly assimilated races.

### We Condone Violence.

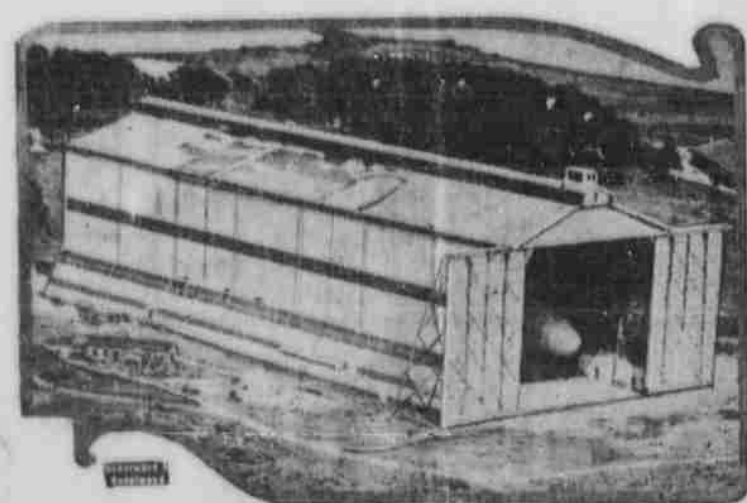
"It must not be supposed, however, that our foreign and colored population is the sole cause of our excessive crime rate," continues Mr. Fosdick. "If the offenses of our foreign and colored races were stricken from the calculation our crime record would still greatly exceed the record of western Europe. With all its kindness and good nature the temper of our communities contains a strong strain of violence."

## RECORD TUNA FISH



This 325-pound tuna fish, caught off San Diego, Cal., is the largest ever taken in California waters. It is a yellowfin tuna; a variety seldom found so far North. Hook and line were used in catching it.

## Airship Hangar at Langley Field



View of the immense airship hangar that has been erected on Langley field, Va.

We condone violence and shirk its punishment.

"As to the fact of our excessive criminality the statistics furnish startling evidence. London in 1910, with a population of 7,250,000, had nine premeditated murders. Chicago, one-third the size of London, in the same period had 105, nearly twelve times London's total. In 1918 Chicago had 14 more murders than England and Wales. In 1910 the number of murders in Chicago was almost exactly six times the number committed in London."

"In 1918 New York had six times more homicides than London, and exceeded the total homicides of England and Wales by 67. This contrast cannot be attributed to the peculiar conditions in London induced by the war. In each of the years from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, New York had more homicides than occurred in London during any three-year period previous to the outbreak of the war in 1914."

"Statistics of this kind could be multiplied at length. In the three-year period 1910-12, inclusive, Glasgow had

38 homicides; Philadelphia, which is only a trifle larger, had during this same period 281. Liverpool and St. Louis are approximately the same size; in 1915 St. Louis had 11 times the number of homicides that Liverpool had, and in 1910 eight times the number."

### More Burglaries Here.

"Equally significant is the comparison of burglary statistics between Great Britain and the United States. In 1915, for example, New York city had approximately eight times as many burglaries as London had in the same period. In 1917 New York had four times as many burglaries as London. In 1918 the burglaries which the police reported in New York were approximately two and a half times those in London."

"While war conditions undoubtedly served to heighten this contrast they were by no means entirely responsible for it; in 1915 New York city had more burglaries than occurred in all England and Wales in 1911, 1912 or 1913. Chicago in 1919 had 532 more burglaries than London; in 1917, 3,450 more; in 1918, 860 more and in 1919, 2,140 more."

"Even more startling are the statistics of robbery. In each of the four years from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, New York city had from four to five times more robberies than occurred in all England and Wales in any one of the five years preceding the war."

# Prisoners of Reds Go Crazy

Many of Captives Returned to Germany Are Sent to Insane Asylums.

## BITTER TOWARD FATHERLAND

Curse Their Flag and Denounce Country for Not Exchanging Them—5,000 Remain in Russian Prison Camps.

Stettin, Germany.—Every contingent of German war prisoners arriving here from Russia contains a number of ragged, unshaven, haggard men who have been made insane by suffering during many months in Russian prison camps.

In three weeks the German government sent 200 of these men to insane asylums and sanitariums for treatment. A few have spells of violence and during these periods must be kept under guard, but the majority present a listless, woe-begone aspect. They look about with dull, unseeing eyes, or sit quietly weeping, unconscious of the fact that they are home again.

The families and friends of the insane soldiers are allowed to greet them and to give them food and clothes before they are sent away for treatment.

### Curses His Own Flag.

Nearly all the prisoners exhibit the most intense bitterness not only toward Russia, but toward the German government as well. One of them, who had lost a leg and an arm, and who, it was learned, had been taken prisoner early in the war and has been confined in many Russian prison camps, shook his fist at a German flag when he arrived, and cursed his country, his people, and all other countries and peoples.

"To— with Germany!" he shouted. "That is not my flag and Germany is not my fatherland."

He then turned to the other prisoners and, pointing to his wounds, said:

"This is what Germany has done to me. This is what a kindly father-

land has permitted. Why didn't they exchange me? Because I have only one leg and one arm? I lost them fighting for Germany and all the thanks I've had for it were the rotten years in a Russian prison."

### Tell of Their Sufferings.

The prisoners generally agreed they had been unable to secure proper medical treatment in the Russian camps, and that their food had been very bad.

At the close of the war there were 250,000 Russians in Germany. The German government estimates that not more than 5,000 Germans will remain in Russian camps this winter.

Before the Russo-Polish hostilities began the Russians were being returned rapidly, but it is now estimated at least 200,000 Russians are still in German camps, 60,000 of whom are the troops interned when they crossed the east Prussian frontier during the Polish offensive.

The German government has expended 30,000,000 marks for transportation of Russians home, and 90,000,000 marks to bring German prisoners out of Russia.

## BULGARS MOURN LOST LANDS

Charge Serbia With Seizing Frontier Before Settlement at Paris Conferences.

Paris.—The Bulgarian legation here has received the following telegram from Sofia:

"Serbian troops have crossed the frontier to occupy the territory detached from Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly without awaiting the demarcation of the frontier and the settlement of numerous questions brought before the ambassadors' conference in Paris."

"The Bulgarian government, finding the occupation premature, protested, but to prove its loyalty it ordered the Bulgarian authorities to withdraw without resistance."

"Serbian troops entered Tzaribrod. All the stores were closed as a sign of mourning and three days of mourning have been declared throughout Bulgaria."

## Paris Children Decline to Study Geography

Paris.—School children of the lower grades are going on strike in many public schools in France as a protest against the study of geography.

Led by a few older pupils, these modern strikers declare they do not wish to waste time learning the geography of Europe until conditions are more or less definitely settled.

### Missing Thirty Years.

Bristol, Tenn.—News has been received in Bristol that a son of Mr. Morgan Snodgrass, living near Steele's Creek, three miles from Bristol, who disappeared from home thirty years ago when a boy of ten years, returned unexpectedly and is now visiting his mother. The report says that Mr. Snodgrass is a resident of Oklahoma.

## CURIOUS FREAK OF OPTICS

Remarkable Effects Possible With Cardboard Spectacles That Are Cut With Various Openings.

Some very curious optical effects can be obtained with cardboard spectacles cut with various openings, writes S. Leonard Baron in the Scientific American.

The spectacles are easily made. Disks of cardboard are cut which measure about two inches in diameter. From copper wire a nose piece is bent and each end twisted into a hole made at the side of each disk. In the same way the bases for the ears are formed out of wire. One end of each of these is attached to the outer edge of a disk and the other end is bent round so that the curved part for going over the ear is formed.

The disks of the spectacles are then finished as follows: In one pair a hole is driven with a pin through the center of each disk. In another pair horizontal slits are cut almost from one side to the other of the disks. These should be narrow and they may be cut with a sharp chisel or penknife. In the third pair the slit is the same save that it is cut vertically.

By looking through the different openings some remarkable results are obtained. Thus the pair with the pinholes restricts the field of vision, but makes distant objects stand up with great clearness. It is possible to read print at three or four times the normal distance with the greatest ease. When wearing the spectacles with the horizontal slits it is only possible to see more or less horizontal lines in houses, fences, trees, etc., really plainly. Thus, while the trunk of a tree is difficult to detect, the horizontal branches are much sharper than is normally the case. Exactly the opposite is the case with the spectacles having the vertical openings. Here it is only the more or less upright lines that are really plain. The horizontal lines are very indistinct and if fine disappear altogether. Thus while one can observe the posts supporting the clothes line it is not possible to see the line itself when wearing the spectacles with vertical slits.

### "Legion of the Lost Ones."

Every day at the Grand Central station there are scenes which stir the passerby but to which the station attendants are hardened. It is all a part of the day's routine. A shuffling line of handcuffed men in charge of rather pompous cigar-smoking fellows are marched through the great station rotunda. They are on their way "up the river"—to Sing Sing prison. And many will never see the mighty roaring metropolis again. Now and then there are old-timers, but each day there is a frightened youth who is paying his first debt to a pitiless state. Relatives are not permitted to tell them good-bye, but frequently a lawyer is on hand to give the perfunctory word of hope. I saw one boy, underfed and sallow. He came into the station blinking like a frightened rabbit. As he waited to go through the gate he looked back over his shoulder and some one waved to him from a balcony. He gave a spasmodic gulp and then seemed to shrink like one struck.—New York Correspondent of the Indianapolis Star.

### Red Indians in Pageants.

"Indians have a great deal of dramatic ability and express themselves with unusual ease in pageant acting," says Miss Deloria, a young Dakota Indian woman who has written and directed a pageant for her people called "The Fifty Years' Trail." The pageant was given recently before a convocation of the Episcopal church in the West. Pantomime pageants prove the best because the Indians know how to act better than they know how to use their voices. Miss Deloria, who has charge of the activities for Indian girls of the Y. W. C. A., is planning other pageants of Indian setting with prologues in both English and Indian.

### In Regard to Style.

If a person admires a particular method of arranging words, that arrangement will occur naturally in his own diction, without malice aforethought. Some writers unconsciously fall into the mode of expression adopted by others. This illustrates a similarity of disposition, and is not imitation. As a style, when it is natural, comes rather from the heart than the head, men of similar tastes and feelings will be likely to fall into a similar form of expression.—Edwin P. Whipple.

### Worldly Friendship.

When I see leaves drop from their trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. Whilst the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of my need they leave me naked.—Warwick.

### Hints on Finger Nails.

The growth of nails on the fingers of the hand shows great variance, the thumb's growing most slowly, the middle finger's the most rapidly.—Ohio State Journal.

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### TALK OF TURTLES.

"They say that the animals in the zoo have had some fine talks lately," said Mr. Alligator Turtle, who was in a large tank in the zoo.

"How did you know it?" asked Mrs. Alligator Turtle.

"Because I heard the news," grinned Mr. Alligator Turtle.

"And how did you hear it?" asked Mrs. Alligator Turtle.

"Well," said Mr. Alligator Turtle, "one of the gnomes came and sat on the edge of the tank when you were napping. He's a little creature from the Fairyland regions, this little gnome, but he said he was around the animals and also around the children when they weren't looking and that he was very good friends of both and of all!"

"He had heard the animals say that they thought it would be as nice as nice could be if many of them told stories of themselves, true stories of what they did and of what they didn't and would never do, but mostly of what they did do."

"And then they could tell where they had come from and how they liked the zoo."

"And he also said that the creatures on the farms and in barnyards had the same ideas too."

"They thought they could tell their own stories and let the city children know about them."

"And the gnome said that children simply loved to hear about all the different birds and animals and barnyard creatures and zooland creatures."

"And they were delighted to hear of the things their old friends had been doing and were also very happy to hear of the things that their new friends had been doing and were going to do which they hadn't heard of before."

"They like to hear of new creatures and old creatures. Well, the gnome thought it would be nice if we told who we were, and if all the different creatures told who they were."

"He said that more and more of the animals and other creatures had introduced themselves, but that there were still a number of others who hadn't and he thought it would be nice if before long just as many of us as possible could would tell who we were and what we were and why we were."

"That sounds like a good idea," said Mrs. Alligator Turtle.

"Well," she added, after she had yawned, "how about having one of us now introduce ourselves to the children. Will you do it or will I?"

"Let's both do it," said Mr. Alligator Turtle. "We'll take turns. Ladies first always, so you tell something about us first, by way of introduction, which means letting others know who we are, introducing ourselves, in other words."

"All right," said Mrs. Alligator Turtle. "Our name is Alligator Turtle and we're from this continent of North America."

"And," said Mr. Alligator Turtle, "we're the largest of all the fresh-water turtles in the country or upon the continent."

"Our dispositions are like those of the snapping turtles," said Mrs. Alligator Turtle.

"And every one knows they're brave even though they do have to fight a great deal," said Mr. Alligator Turtle.

"Yes, they must fight a great deal or whenever they want to protect themselves for their shells are thin and of little protection," added Mrs. Alligator Turtle.

"We're shaped like the snapping turtles too," said Mr. Alligator Turtle.

"We come from the Gulf states as they are called," Mrs. Alligator Turtle added, "and children know more about how to tell where they are than we do!"

"I weigh over a hundred pounds," said Mr. Alligator Turtle.

"And I weigh almost as much," Mrs. Alligator Turtle said.

"And we hope they think we're some interesting things about us," they both said together.



Will You?